

Louisville Evening Express.

OLD SERIES—VOL. XXV.

LOUISVILLE, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1869.

NEW SERIES—VOL. I, NO. 20.

Daily Weather Bulletin.			
By Western Union Telegraph Lines for May 11, A. M.			
CITIES.	TEMP.	WIND.	WEATHER.
Louisville	69	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati	69	S. W.	Clear.
Pittsburg	69	S. W.	Clear.
St. Louis	67	S. W.	Cloudy, show.
Chicago	65	S. W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	65	S. W.	Clear.
Philadelphia	62	S. W.	Cloudy, show.
Baltimore	62	S. W.	Clear.
Wash. D. C.	63	S. W.	Clear.
St. Paul	63	S. W.	Clear.
Portland	63	S. W.	Clear.
San Francisco	63	S. W.	Clear.
Key West	77	N. E.	Cloudy.
Havana	78	S. E.	Clear.
Shreveport	72	S. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	72	S. E.	Cloudy.
Jackson	67	S. E.	Cloudy.
Natchez	67	S. E.	Cloudy.
Bat. Rouge	71	S. E.	Cloudy.
Osage	67	S. E.	Cloudy.
Platte River	67	S. E.	Cloudy.
Halifax	48	S. W.	Clear.
London	47	S. W.	Clear.
New York	68	S. E.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	64	S. E.	Clear.
S. Orleans	63	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	70	S. E. W.	Fair, clear.
Memphis	70	S. W.	Cloudy.

THE CITY.

The Pacific Railroad.

A dispatch from San Francisco announces the connection of the Pacific railroad at 11:45 to-day.

Portland.

The Portlanders enjoyed peace and quiet last night. We did not hear of a single arrest in that portion of the city.

Another Man.

It was not Henry Rickman, the upholsterer, who was arrested the other day, but another person. Mr. Rickman attends to his own business, and not to other people's.

Not Yet Found.

The body of Thomas Owens, drowned in the river at West Louisville on Sunday evening last, had not been recovered up to noon to-day, though parties were drawing the river for that purpose.

Small-Pox.

We are glad to announce that this pestilential disease is rapidly on the decrease throughout the city. The disease is now confined to one or two filthy localities, and these will soon be thoroughly renovated, which will no doubt rid the city of the disease.

Board of Health.

The Board of Health met in executive session to-night. Reports from the several charitable institutions of the city will be presented to the board to-night. The ordinance providing for dispensaries, to be placed under charge and control of the City Board of Health, will be discussed by that body at this meeting.

Orders for the Express.

Persons wishing the EXPRESS delivered will apply to the carriers or send their orders to our counting-room, No. 112 Jefferson street. Our paper is supplied to subscribers (Monday morning edition included) for the low price of 15 CENTS PER WEEK, OR 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Vanquished.

A negro man and woman got into a row with each other on Eleventh street, between Market and Jefferson last night. The man ungalantly threatened to "bust" the woman's head with a brick which he held in his hand. The woman was grit, however, and vanquished the man with one of her ponderous fists.

Notice.

Mr. Watson has taken charge of the delivery of the EXPRESS south of Green street and west of Tenth, and Mr. Sale south of Walnut and east of Preston. Subscribers in these districts who have not received their papers regularly of late will have the same corrected by reporting to the above carriers or at our counting-room.

Fire Alarm.

The alarm of fire at nine o'clock last night at nine o'clock was caused by a small fire breaking out in a shed in the rear of Bohn & Conen's hardware and tin store, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Market. The fire gained but little headway, and was put out without the aid of the steamers, which were on hand promptly, however.

Mrs. O'Donovan.

Let every lover of the beautiful and the good remember that on Thursday evening Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa gives her entertainment of readings and recitations at Weisiger Hall. Her powers of elocution are highly praised by the press everywhere, and the cause alone in which she is engaged should fill Weisiger to overflowing. Give the lady a hearty greeting.

Assault and Battery on a Cow.

Hugh Dugan is the owner of a good and valuable cow. Frank Walker got enraged at this valuable cow for some unexplained reason, and committed an assault and battery on said cow. This made Hugh feel much wrath toward Frank, and he very sensibly had Hugh arrested on a charge of assault and battery. Hugh paid the usual fine for cruelty to animals.

Arrested for Three Dollars.

Wm. Vaughn and David O'Neal are two colored men who have been boon companions. William had loaned David three dollars, which the latter failed to return on time. Last night both met at a ball. David was swinging his "cullud gal" in the mazy waltz. William thought that would be a good time to tackle him for his three dollars, thinking David, in the presence of his "charmer," would fork over like a man; but David coolly remarked that he was going to Indiana in the morning and couldn't give him a cent. That settled it. David was brought into the presence of Justice Clement this morning, and after having several dozen pages of Blackstone read to him, paid the three dollars, together with a little drub for the trouble he had caused, and then started for Indiana.

LOCAL CHIT-CHAT.

Several stylish-dressed dry-goods clerks got into the stationhouses Sunday night, and had their names suppressed. Fine clothes won't save you, gentlemen, every time.

The several Street Inspectors throughout the city have gone to work hunting up the dirty localities in town, and will have them cleaned out right away, so they say.

Our hotels are reaping a rich harvest from the turfmen and show folks in the city this week.

The new American Cyclopaedia calls the dog "a digitigrade carnivorous" animal. That's a pretty hard name, but we've heard 'em called worse than that in Louisville lately.

The lovers of opera bouffe will be treated to a few sights of that article shortly.

We heard a lady in a street car yesterday actually thank a gentleman who had given up his seat to her. The world moves.

A city official is taking even bets that our new jail will be finished within five years. Sureness.

An effort is about to be made by the General Council to reduce the rates of ferriage for foot passengers across the Ohio river at this city, to five cents. The price charged at present for transient passengers is ten cents. A correspondent asks "why do not the Jeffersonville ferryboats comply with their contract to run a boat from the foot of Clay street?"

We know of a no more pleasant and homelike stopping place in the city than the National Hotel. Captains Shirley and McCorkle are the popular and accommodating hosts, and do everything in their power to conduct to the comfort of their guests.

Since the return of Mr. Bradshaw, the architect of the new jail, more active operations have been commenced upon the structure, which heretofore, owing to the lack of funds, has been dragging its slow length along.

Democratic Executive Committee of Jefferson County.

The Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee met per appointment at the Anzeiger office yesterday at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. J. Fry Lawrence not being present, on motion, William Wallace Harney was chosen chairman pro tem.

The attendance was quite large, all the members being present except three. The Secretary presented the resignation of Mr. Lawrence as chairman of the committee. After some deliberation and discussion, the resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. L. for the able manner in which he had performed the duties of the office he had vacated.

William Wallace Harney was then elected chairman of the committee, and the Secretary instructed to inform the State Central Executive committee at Frankfort of Mr. Lawrence's resignation, and request the confirmation of Mr. Harney's election.

The committee appointed to prepare the address of the executive committee presented the document they had prepared, which was approved, and Mr. L. P. Wetherby was instructed to obtain the signatures of all the members there preparatory to its being printed in all the Democratic papers in Jefferson county.

A motion to print one hundred posters, showing the manner in which delegates are to be chosen, and the number of delegates each precinct is to send, was carried. The committee then adjourned.

W. W. HARNEY, Chairman.

HOWARD MILLER, Secretary.

One of the Sunday Drunks.

An unusual number of holiday drunks were indulged in last Sunday, and those who so indulged have not got through settling their bills with the city officials for the same. Last evening three young Ten-Tons were before Justice Joseph Clement on a peace warrant got out by one Joseph Nisch. The trio named said they had been to a baby-christening, had partaken freely of buck beer, and when going home along the highroad, they met the aforesaid Joseph, and "gave him a few" (punches in the ear) just in fun. Joseph failed to see the funny part of their proceeding, and as stated, got out a warrant for the arrest of all three of them.

Deputy Constable Rutledge "went for 'em" at their residence, about four miles from the city, yesterday. He found the "three fast young men" secreted in a hay-loft, and soon persuaded them to go to town with him. According to the evidence, they are very clever and generally well-behaved young men, but, as they confessed, lager had got the upper hand of their common better judgment, with the result mentioned above. The "Squire" placed them under \$250 each to be good boys for three months. The parents of the noble but erring youths went on the bonds, and the trio went their way serene and happy.

Blind Tom.

We visited Masonic Temple last night, and listened to the exquisite performances of this wonderful blind negro genius. His rendition of some of Liszt's most difficult compositions was received with delight and astonishment by the audience; in fact, every piece he played exhibited a most complete mastery of the piano forte, and a delicacy of touch and execution we have seldom witnessed. The audience was large, fashionable and appreciative. Go and see Blind Tom at Masonic Temple. His entertainment is worth double the price charged for admission.

The Great Ball.

The ball which is to come off at the Galt House next Thursday night will blaze forth with a magnificence that is rarely seen. The flashing of diamonds and of diamond eyes will present a spectacle as beautiful as a starlight scene in fairyland, and hearts enough will be lost and won on the occasion to freight a small navy. The occasion, for which the most lavish and costly preparations have been made, will bring together a "grand aggregation" that will be worth going many miles to see. Of that beauty and fashion Kentucky will contribute a large share, but not all, for a dozen States, North and South, will each contribute a supply. Parties are already on the way from many distant cities, and never did gayer or more festive railroad trains enter the city than those which will come in just before the ball. The Northern and Southern roads will have their finest sleeping cars out, and all the roads leading to the city will bring the fortunate invited free of charge. The price of tickets to the ball is, we believe, ten dollars. They may be had of the committee of arrangements, or at the office of the Galt House.

Enjoying Her Rights.

There is no law in the city which prescribes the particular attire a female shall wear, and a negro girl employed as a house-servant in the family of a city physician, and proud of the name of "Cincinnati Rose" (a rose would smell as sweet, etc.), last night took advantage of this little looseness in the city laws, and put on a suit of boys' clothes. She made a clean sweep of the role she had assumed to play for "one night only," and took a sister colored girl to the Opera House, paying the bill, and putting on all the airs of a fast young man. She got into trouble with another colored girl, however, and was gobbled up by a Metropolitan, and conveyed to a stationhouse. When the officer put her in, she saucily remarked that "she was a Cincinnati nigger, and didn't care a-damn for white or black." She probably learned this morning, at Judge Craig's, the difference between Cincinnati and Louisville as regards the rights of free-colored citizens of America.

Paul R. Shipman.

This gentleman, for a long time one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, was not long since married to Miss Alice Davidson, formerly of this city. The happy pair are about to sail for Europe, where they expect to remain for some years and to make Dresden their foreign home. Mr. Shipman is well known to this community as a finished scholar and writer of no ordinary ability. His contributions to the Journal were among the best of the many articles which gave that paper its envied fame in the land. The scholar and the logician were everywhere displayed in the productions of his pen, that touched no subject but to adorn it and to make it impart pleasure and information to the reader. We wish them a happy sojourn in a foreign land and a speedy return among those from whose memory they will not pass away while they are gone from among us.

Reverse of Fortune.

A Chicago lady writing from Mobile says a widowed niece of the Mrs. Gaines, of New Orleans, is keeping a railroad eating-house at Meridian, Miss. Last year, we are told, "she could not make up her mind to receive the railroad travelers in her home and so sent her colored servants upon the trains to sell coffee, biscuits, bacon, chickens, eggs, &c. But this spring her pride had become crushed by poverty, and the dining-hall that once echoed the happy laughter of Southern hearts that had never felt the sorrows of want, is now a public eating-room, where the refined mistress pours coffee at a sideboard, while her nice looking colored girls wait on the tables."

The New Bridge Rumor.

We called upon the managers of the Galt House this morning to inquire into the rumor circulated on the streets, last evening, to the effect that the Louisville and Jeffersonville ferry company, the Galt House proprietors and other parties were making arrangements or efforts for the erection of a new bridge across the Ohio river from the foot of Third or Fourth street to Jeffersonville. They tell us that they know nothing of such a project being on foot or anticipated by the parties named.

Cuba.

A dispatch to the EXPRESS, dated New York, May 11, says: "The reports of enlistments for Cuba in this city are unfounded. Large numbers have volunteered to enlist, but were declined. The Cubans have soldiers enough on the island who are acclimated, and only want materials, with which they are being supplied as fast as possible under the circumstances."

To Correspondents.

"A Subscriber" here in the city writes: "Will you please inform a gentleman through your paper how a list of the preparatory studies for Yale and Harvard Colleges may be obtained?"

Entertainment Postponed.

The musical and stereoscopic entertainments to be given for the benefit of the Christian Church, at Weisiger Hall, next Monday and Tuesday evenings, have been postponed until Thursday and Friday. This change was made to accommodate Brignoli's opera troupe, who it seems had prior claims.

Sudden Death.

Michael Kerrey died very suddenly at the office of the Ohio Bridge Company, on Portland avenue, at nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Kerrey was a stone-cutter by trade, and has been employed on the new bridge for a long time in that capacity. He was a sober and industrious citizen, an excellent workman, and much respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He died from a sudden attack of palpitation of the heart. He had long been subject to disease of the heart, and had recently remarked to a friend that he did not expect to be among the living a great while longer; that he feared he should die in the manner in which he did. He leaves a wife and several children. We did not learn whether he had accumulated any considerable property or means in life for the sustenance of his family after he had been taken from them; but be that as it may, they have lost a friend better and dearer than wealth.

Coroner Moore held an inquest on the remains of the deceased this morning, and the jury empaneled returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Fruit Sale.

Our fruit-growers, and indeed the public generally, have been apprehensive that the fruit would be killed by frost during this month. They may dismiss their fears, since the 10th of May has past and the fruit is unharmed. We say the 10th of May, for it is the opinion of our eminent florist, Edward Wilson, founded on many years of observation, that the fruit of this section is safe after the time named; and that even a nipping frost would not injure it after that period. So, fruit-growers and fruit-eaters may rest content that this season's crop is safe.

By the way, Mr. Wilson also expresses the belief that tender plants can remain in the open air without injury until Oct. 10th. His opinion is entitled to weight, for what he does not know about fruits, flowers and plants is not worth knowing.

Personal.

Mr. John H. Holliday, one of the editors of the Indianapolis Sentinel, is spending a few days in Louisville.

Mr. W. N. Cooper, correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, is here, writing up the Greenland races for that paper.

Col. A. O. Russell, the great Cincinnati printer, is in the city, stopping at the United States.

Sam. Parker, the popular railroad ticket agent, has an office at the Galt House.

John S. Butler, of the Salem Mercury, is in the city, on a short visit.

The School Children at the Circus.

By arrangement with the school board the pupils of the public schools of the Eastern district will visit Forepaugh's great show and menagerie to-morrow morning between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, and those of the Western district on Thursday during the show hours. This is the finest collection of animals in the world, and the little folks should all be permitted to attend.

City Grand Jury.

The grand jury of the City Court was in session this morning at an early hour. The particular subjects of interest before them has not yet been made public.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

J. Kimball, drunkenness, fined \$3; J. Smoot, drunk and disorderly, was fined \$3; Geo. Griffin, drunk and disorderly, discharged; Geo. Ward, disorderly conduct, fined \$3—bond \$100 for thirty days; Geo. Stenanes, drunk and disorderly, fined \$3; Gao bond of \$100 for 30 days; F. Straus, drunk and disorderly, discharged. Geo. Gray was charged with passing a \$10 counterfeit note on Sol. Harris. Held to answer in bond of \$100.

E. Johnson, obtaining property under false pretenses of N. Goffhoff. Discharged.

Jefferson Circuit Court.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

Commonwealth vs. C. W. Smith, obtaining property under false pretenses; bail fixed at \$300; assigned for 19th of May.

Commonwealth vs. James May, passing counterfeit money; bail fixed at \$300; assigned for 19th of May.

Commonwealth vs. Sarah Washington, theft; prosecution dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Lemon, theft; prosecution dismissed.

Commonwealth vs. Fanny Kennedy, theft; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Bierback, misdemeanor; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Freeman Morgan, larceny; continued by consent.

Commonwealth vs. W. Mitchell et al., malicious shooting; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Chas. Baker, malicious wounding; indictment dismissed and re-referred to grand jury.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas and Fred. Wanby, receiving stolen property; deposited bail of \$300 each.

Commonwealth vs. A. T. McDaniels, robbing; dismissed by consent of court.

Commonwealth vs. Peter George, larceny; assigned to 19th of May.

Commonwealth vs. John Andrews, horse-stealing; assigned to 18th of May.

The grand jury returned the following indictments:

Theodore Baerman, larceny.

Charles Baker, malicious wounding.

Louis Kinstler (two indictments), obtaining property under false pretenses. Bench warrant issued against defendant.

The grand jury ignored these cases: George Grant, passing counterfeit money.

Augustus Hawkins, theft.

Louis Harstentien, forgery.

Josephine Fields, theft.

The grand jury adjourned until 10 to-morrow morning.

Court of Common Pleas.

HON. H. J. STILES, JUDGE.

The following is a list of cases set for hearing on Saturday, May 15, 1869:

Wm. Jarvis & Co. vs. Louisville & Nashville Railroad; J. Q. Willoughby

vs. W. Lynch; O. W. Miller vs. J. L. Shallcross; George Clayton vs. J. L. Shallcross; Greenup Anderson vs. Jack Collins; German Insurance Company vs. Carl Will, etc.; Fred. Ruby vs. William Proctor; E. B. Nugent vs. S. O. Taylor, administrator; Thomas Martin, executor vs. Colin Throckmorton; Second National Bank of Louisville vs. C. & R. E. Edwards, and John Shillito & Co. vs. Rosenberg & Seligman; Geo. D. Allen vs. James F. Vaughan; Wm. W. George, jr. vs. Wm. Donahue, &c.; Northern Bank of Kentucky vs. Wm. E. Hughes, &c.; M. Kalfus vs. E. B. Ayers, &c.; P. H. Brown vs. M. L. Beeler, &c.; A. Fonda & Son vs. John H. McBrayer; Joseph Roth vs. L. Hill; G. Lambert vs. M. Billing, &c.; Clark, Wilson & Co. vs. A. G. Rodgers & Son; Crescent National Bank of Louisville vs. Crescent Foundry Company, &c.; Lewis Bros. vs. Geo. W. Carter; D. W. & J. B. Lindsey vs. McCallum, &c.; Merchants' National Bank vs. R. Cunningham; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company vs. Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company; Louisville Insurance and Banking Company vs. Southwestern Furniture Manufacturing Company; Hack-the-horse & Co. vs. P. H. Jordan; Catharine Michels vs. M. J. Roth.

TOWN TOPICS.

Galt House. This new and elegant hotel is advertised in another column of to-day's EXPRESS. It has already become so popular and well known far and wide, as to need no commendatory words from us, and we merely refer the reader to the advertisement.

New Store. Mr. W. J. Kinsella has opened his elegant new stock of dry goods at 183 Market street, between Preston and Jackson. Dress goods of every variety, domestic goods at all prices, hosiery, ribbons, hats, bonnets and fancy goods at the lowest prices. Persons in search of nice dry goods will save money by calling at Kinsella's. For full particulars, we direct the attention of everybody, and the ladies particularly, to his big advertisement to be found in another column.

A Really Useful Article. We have had our attention called to an invention worthy of the most serious attention. The Home Washer proved to us in practice (so superior to theory) that it is destined for universal adoption by every economist.

The principle of the machine is exceedingly simple, and yet it is adapted for the thorough cleansing equally well of either the finest or coarsest fabric, for one or innumerable pieces. A statement of mere facts would appear fabulous. So we would advise all the interested and others to call and see for themselves that we have not over-estimated this truly marvelous invention of the age.

ROUTWELL'S POLICY.

The Purchase of Government Bonds in New York. Special to the Cincinnati Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, May 8.

When the fact became known this morning that Secretary Boutwell had dispatched orders to Assistant Treasurer Van Dyck, at New York, to buy Government bonds to the amount of a million dollars per week, on the same plan by which gold is sold by sealed proposals, after due notice by advertising, it led to much discussion among financial men. This move on the part of Secretary Boutwell forebodes clearly the policy which is to be pursued while he remains at the head of the Treasury Department. In conversation with our correspondent this morning, he said it was his intention to have a policy which none could misunderstand, and which would prevent the Department from being used to further the interests of or to enrich speculators over the country. When it becomes necessary to alter or change his present policy, the fact would be made public, either before or after the close of business hours, in order that no person could have an undue advantage over another by the fluctuations in the money market. In every case information would be given publicly, before the officers charged with executing the orders have official information as to the course they are to pursue. The Secretary will act entirely upon the condition of the Treasury Department, and will shape his course and determine his policy by the receipts and expenditures of the Department, and not from the condition of the money market in New York or elsewhere. If the receipts of the government justify, its bonds will undoubtedly be purchased in amounts larger than one million dollars per week. It is his purpose to hold these bonds as a sinking fund, and not to convert them. He is strongly urged to change his order to buy bonds so far as to substitute 3 per cent. certificates in their place, but this he positively refuses to do, unless something is present unforeseen to occur, rendering a change absolutely necessary. This is the Secretary's policy until the assembling of Congress next winter.

A Pardon for \$500. From the N. Y. Sun.

A very singular case has just been tried by the Essex County Supreme Court, Newark. About four years ago Jerry Cowden, a notorious English burglar and dangerous counterfeiter, was convicted of counterfeiting, and sentenced to five years in State prison. Jerry, who had been successful in his illegal operations for many years, had acquired some money, which he transferred to the custody, when convicted, of Mr. Joseph B. Walker, the Superintendent of the Prison. Mr. Drake, of Newark, having become cognizant of the burglars' wealth, went, full of disinterested and philanthropic intentions to that personage, and then had a conversation with him, which resulted in an agreement that for a hundred dollars he would procure for Jerry a pardon, and a draft on Mr. Walker for four hundred dollars—the release of the incarcerated burglar. The friend in need fulfilled his promise, and the prison doors were thrown open to Cowden, who, on his departure, however, he true to his instincts, obtained all his money from Mr. Walker. Drake subsequently applied for his four hundred dollars, and not having got it, has sued, and the verdict of the jury is awaited with interest.

Among the many strange items purchased for the use of the Senators at the last session of Congress, was one gallon of cologne water. And yet, with all this perfume, their deeds smell to heaven.

EDWIN R. COLTON.

The Missing Adams Express Agent Colton Discovered—An Old Acquaintance Recalls the History of his Adventures. From the Special Correspondence of the World.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 7.

The disappearance of Edwin R. Colton, the Adams Express agent at this city, who has been registered as "missing" since he was last seen in Third avenue, New York, December 20, 1867, is no longer a mystery. Colton was seen, recognized, and conversed with in London, April 20 and 21, by William Kirkhorn, jr. of this city, who arrived home Wednesday, bringing indisputable proofs of the interview, of Colton's identity, and the story from his own lips of his adventures since he so strangely passed out of view. Colton's disappearance, it will be remembered, occurred on the 20th of December, 1867. He had long held a responsible position in the office of the Adams Express Company in this city, and on that day went to New York to transact business for the company. He visited various offices and gentlemen in the city during the day, and late in the afternoon called on the office of a friend on Fifth street, to go to the New Haven depot to keep an appointment and to take the cars for home. Colton was watched until he turned down Fifth street into Third avenue, and at that time and place all trace of him, all knowledge of his was lost utterly. The friend whom he had engaged to meet at the train failed to see him, and nobody on board could give any account of him. It was evident at first that he had never reached the New Haven depot, and somewhere between that place and 551 Fifth street was the turning point in the man's fate. Friends at home, wife, sisters and family, waited anxiously, but no tidings came, and it became daily more and more certain that Colton was "missing."

As soon as the fact was thoroughly realized, search was instituted in every direction, both for Colton and for any possible motive for his voluntary disappearance. Neither attempt was in the slightest degree successful. His accounts with the express company were found accurate and honest to the last cent, and all the usual means of securing the lost or arresting the criminal failed entirely. The express company published full and minute descriptions of their missing agent, and offered \$1,000 reward to the man who should disclose his whereabouts or his fate. The shrewdest and most expert New York detective was put on the track, but no gleam of information, no clue to the mystery was ever secured. The express company used its peculiar facilities for distributing information, and descriptive cards and photographs were sent to England and the continent. Friends at home were well kept in the loop of the net, but they found no relief from any source.

Once or twice during the long months of the mystery reports have come from distant cities that Colton had been seen and recognized, but all have proved to be without foundation, and the cloud of uncertainty settled down more thickly than ever. At last the problem is fully and completely explained, and in this manner: Mr. William Kirkhorn, jr., an old resident of this city, and for years an intimate acquaintance and fellow-boarder of Colton's, was in London on Wednesday, April 20, and after dinner went to visit the historic Tower. While sitting in the vestibule, awaiting the arrival of a party, four or five sailors, wearing their seamen's apparel, walked in, and came toward him. Their leader was Colton, the missing express agent. Mr. Kirkhorn recognized him, rising and greeting him with "How are you, Ed." The recognition was mutual. Colton knew his old townsman and associate, and immediately entered into earnest conversation about home and home affairs. He also gave a full and minute account of himself and his adventures since his mysterious extinction in New York, nearly a year and a half before. On leaving Fifth street, he went through Third avenue into Broadway, down Broadway, and on board a Glasgow steamer, where he took passage under an assumed name. The steamer sailed the next day, and before Colton was fairly missed, he was half across the Atlantic. Arriving at Glasgow, he spent some time in that city and Liverpool, and went down into the inland counties, remaining for several weeks in Yorkshire. About two months after his arrival in England, he returned to Liverpool, and shipped as a seaman on board a vessel bound for San Francisco. From that port he went to Calcutta, and from Calcutta back to England on board the ship Vernon, capt. Lisson, arriving at London April 19, and singularly enough meeting Mr. Kirkhorn on the day following. Colton gave a plausible and connected account of his wanderings, but seemed disinclined to go into

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LOUISVILLE.
TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1899.

The Happy Family.

There have been different kinds of families in this world. The serious family and the cheerful family have been represented upon the stage to the sadness or joy of the audience. The big family and the little family have occupied places in the fireside chat and the public discussions of communities. The long-lived family and the short-lived family have lived in history and figured in song after their departure from this world's arena. The rich family and the poor family have been the household words of every nation; and indeed there has been no age or country from the beginning of man's dominion over the earth to the present in which some characteristics have not raised particular families above the millions of human beings who make up the busy current of life. The history of the human race is but the history of different and diverse families. It has been left for our city, however, to be the abiding place of the happy family. Louisville is the headquarters of the happy family. Here the parents of the happy family dwell, and from this place go forth the different members to engage in the various pursuits of life. With such a family in our midst Louisville should be the most joyous city on earth, and surely she must be after awhile, if she be not just now. Such happiness as reigns in this family must impart its ineffable felicity to the whole community, just as the sun sheds his effulgent rays upon the vast universe around him.

The happy family in question had a meeting, a kind of love-feast gathering, last Saturday night, when Col. G. A. Gill, one of its happiest members, offered the following joyful resolution:

Resolved, That the sincerest thanks of our sleeping comrades to Cave Hill, be and are hereby tendered to our warm-hearted, generous and whole-souled Postmaster, John J. Speed, M. D., for his liberal contribution of \$3 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of decorating the soldiers' graves at Cave Hill, on Saturday, May 29th, 1899; and that every soldier and soldier's friend should remember, and revere, and keep dear in his heart, the name, the honored, immortal name of John J. Speed, M. D., the patriotic postmaster of Louisville, Ky.

The resolution was not only offered by Col. Gill, but it was adopted by the meeting, according to report. And to extend broader the area of happiness so as to give as one reason to think that so much joy was to be confined to the narrow limits of the happy family in Louisville, it was resolved that a copy of this funny resolution should be sent to Gen. John A. Logan and the Postmaster General, as patriarchs and heads of the happy family. And as the occasion on which this happy resolution was offered was for ornamenting the graves of departed heroes, we outsiders can but admire the kindness of the happy family which, not content with extending its felicity to the living, resolved to infuse its beatific spirit into the very graves of the dead, and make their dry bones, as it were, rattle with joy.

Of course all the unhappy mortals of Louisville who are denied access to the happy family stand off and enjoy the festive scene. The result, therefore, is to make the whole city happy—the happy family being beatific within its own circle, and the outside world being made happy by seeing so much happiness going on in their midst. We hope that things may thus continue, because we know that good results will follow; and the members, one and all, of the happy family may rely upon us to give publicity to all such scenes as their love feast of last Saturday night presented. If the members will thus enjoy themselves at home, we will take care to shed their joys abroad, so as to let as many as possible have the benefits of a happiness too sweet for narrow bounds.

A curious incident in regard to Senator Sprague's political position has been noted by the Providence Journal. It appears that in the last edition of the "Congressional Directory," which publishes a sketch of the political history of each member, furnished by himself, it is recorded that "William Sprague, of Providence, born 1830, was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican," but in the next edition of the same Directory it is recorded that "William Sprague, of Providence, born 1830, was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat." Both parties in the Legislature voted for Sprague. He was undoubtedly elected as a Republican at first; but as members of Congress furnish their own sketches, it necessarily follows that the Senator should not be classed with the Democrats.

Congress must be corrupt when it is denounced by its corruption by its own friends. The N.Y. Evening Post says of it: "Never before has Congress been so powerful at Washington; never have efforts to control Congress for the advantage of special legislation been so unblushingly made. . . . Never has the public business been so badly neglected. . . . Never has the National Legislature done so little good, and so much harm. . . . The business of Congress is almost as badly done as that of our Legislature at Albany, in which the whole session is occupied with jobs and schemes for plunder."

Spain after Gibraltar.

In the Spanish Cortes last Saturday, Senor Orenza asked what action had been taken by the government toward acquiring Gibraltar. The Minister of State replied that the Spanish Government fully appreciated the importance of the question, but that negotiations could not be had for the cession of the fort until the new government was strongly fortified and financially reorganized. It might be difficult to determine exactly what the Minister of State meant by the language used in reply to the question of Senor Orenza—whether he meant that the new government must be strongly enough constituted to fight for Gibraltar or financially rich enough to buy it. The character of England, who now holds this important post on the Mediterranean, is such that we should think Spain could not buy Gibraltar, and certainly it does not seem to us that she is in condition to fight for it.

Spain has as much as she can now attend to in her domestic affairs. She is none too quiet at home, and the elements of turbulence are terribly at work in her West India possessions. She once owned Gibraltar, and would like to own it again; but it seems to us that the times rather indicate a lopping off of more of the territory of Spain than the adding thereof. She will probably lose Cuba and Porto Rico before she gains Gibraltar. England is not in the habit of giving up what she once acquires, unless she is forced to do so, and we see no power in Spain equal to the task of compelling Great Britain to cede back the fortification of Gibraltar. But we do see many long eyes turned toward Cuba and Porto Rico, and our word for it, Spain will lose her possessions among the greater antilles before she acquires a command of the thundering armament of Gibraltar.

The Gold Market.

Present indications seem to point to the policy of Secretary Boutwell in managing the affairs of the National Treasury as one ruled by the brokers in Wall street and the National Banks. It is to be regretted that we cannot have a Secretary of the Treasury with ability enough to rule the gold harpies of the land, instead of being ruled by them. One would think that with such a mint of money at his command, and ability enough to handle it, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to dictate the finances of the whole country. Instead of that, however, we see evidences of Mr. Boutwell being at the mercy of Wall street combinations. Whatever he does will probably be for the benefit of those remorseless cormorants who fatten upon the honesty of the nation and the nation's yeomanry.

The Pacific Railroad.

No single event in this age, though full of wonders, will occupy a more important page in history than the completion of the Pacific railroad. The Persian King bade the sea suppress its storms, and the English sovereign commanded its waves to come no further; but we, of America, have bound the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean with lands of iron, and made them both subject to our will. The traveler may now move from ocean to ocean upon the iron horse across our vast continent, and the commerce of the world may follow in his course. Only think of a continuous line of railroad more than three thousand miles in length!—more than the width of the entire Atlantic ocean! It is the greatest work of the age, and will build up a nation along its entire line mighty in numbers, honor and wealth.

New York city has had a divorce case which was thought to be sufficiently curious to be telegraphed to the newspaper press last night. In the Supreme Court Mrs. Kinnear asked for a divorce from her husband, on the ground that the divorce obtained in Illinois from her former husband, Mr. Pomeroy, was obtained by collusion and while both were residents of Massachusetts, and therefore invalid, and she therefore was the legal wife of Pomeroy. The court held the divorce valid, both parties having submitted to the judgment of the Illinois tribunal. We don't blame Mrs. Kinnear for not liking her Illinois divorce. Such things out there are too cheap to be worth having.

A Washington dispatch tells us that thirty-six employees in the government printing office were notified yesterday that their services were no longer required, and that a large number had previously been dismissed. There is nothing strange in this, but it is a little strange that we should be told by the same dispatch that a colored compositor, the first ever employed in the government printing office, was assigned to a job to-day. This, however, is by no means the first time in the young history of Grant's administration that white men have been turned into the street to make room for negroes, nor is it likely to be the last.

Under the head of "Diseases of Cattle," the following cheerful paragraph occurs in the last monthly report of the Commissioner of Agriculture: "PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY, MARYLAND.—Phosphorenia attacked one herd, and four or five died. The remainder were sent to Washington for beef, and the disease did not spread." Pleasant for Washington beef eaters!

The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the victims of the recent slaughter on the Long Island railroad was concluded in New York on Wednesday. The jury found a verdict that the death of the victims was caused by the neglect of the railroad company to keep the road in proper order.

They are holding a large Cuban fair in Apollo hall, New York. One well-known Cuban family in that city has contributed \$10,000 worth of jewels, and a gentleman has given his blooded horse. A roulette table, managed by two ladies, is among the attractions.

The editor of the Folsom (Cal.) Telegraph has been shown the head of an arrow about twelve inches in length, which was found thirty feet below the surface of the ground.

The coal product of the United States during the year 1898 amounted to about 35,500,000 tons. Of this amount 22,000,000 tons were mined in Pennsylvania; 16,000,000 tons being anthracite and 6,000,000 tons bituminous. The product of the Potomac region, including Maryland and the eastern part of West Virginia, was about 1,500,000 tons, and that of the western coal fields about 12,000,000 tons.

Butler's Kimberly suits at Baltimore were brought against him to recover damages for property seized during the war, and now Butler and his friends claim that inasmuch as the suits are because of official acts, the Government is liable for his lawyers' fees and all other expenses. The bill of costs has already been presented to the Government, and it will doubtless be paid.

It is said that the Captain-General of Cuba has offered General Cespedes two hundred thousand dollars and a free pass for his family if he will abandon the island. The sum offered is not a large one under the circumstances, and there seems to have been no trade.

The Court of Queen's Bench in England has recently decided that an action for breach of promise of marriage could not be maintained against a person under 21 years of age or an infant by law. In the case under consideration, both plaintiff and defendant were under 21.

The Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, recently in session at London, reports that representatives were present from 2,447 churches, composed of 231,506 members. The congregations, it was stated, numbered at least one million persons.

The Cuban Junta pays \$70 bounty for recruits and wages of \$35 per month. To this fact we would respectfully invite the attention of the "dead beats" and the other cankers of a calm world and a long peace in this part of the country.

There is a farmer in St. Johnsbury, Vt., who has now on hand nearly two tons of butter, for which he was offered last winter fifty-two cents per pound, but refused it. His price is fifty-five cents per pound.

A PITTSBURGH paper estimates that there are about two hundred and seventeen persons in that city who make their living solely by borrowing small sums of money from friends and never repaying them.

DEUELING, it is stated, is becoming more than ever the fashion in Paris, as hardly a day passes without one or two duels taking place. The results of these encounters, however, are seldom serious.

ANDREW DELORIA, while searching for peacocks, three miles south of Vincennes, Ind., last Sunday, discovered a large sum of money in gold and silver buried in the ground at the foot of an old stump.

The extraordinary expenses incurred by the city of San Francisco by reason of the earthquake and the prevalence of the small-pox, during the past year, amount to \$200,000.

CITY ITEMS.

Greenland Association.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the success of the spring meeting over this course, that the association has awarded to W. H. Passmore & Co. the sole privilege of selling pools for this meeting, upon terms exceedingly liberal to the association, and declare that any interference of other parties in the sale of pools is wholly unauthorized and will be discontinued by the association.

By order of
WM. L. JACKSON, President.
A. J. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

The Most Brilliant
And beautiful photographs and porcelain pictures at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, are made by C. E. Elrod, at his old gallery, No. 139 Main street, below Fourth.

New card photos only \$1 per dozen.
my10 2t

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.
Such as diamonds, silver plate and other valuables. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. By C. Hagan, 89 Jefferson street, opposite Tripp's music store.
my7 dim

Copper-Plate Printing and Engraving.
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, MONOGRAMS, etc., engraved to order. INITIAL STAMPING free. Visiting Cards printed from plate. A large assortment of the best French and American note paper always on hand at
JEFFERSON STREET, bet. Third and Fourth.
my3-dit

LOCAL NOTICES.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
At lowest prices, just received.
Refrigerators, best make, all sizes, water-coolers and coolers and filters; a full line.
Decorated toilet sets, the largest line in the city, and new styles tin toilet-ware.
Dusters, all sizes; brushes in full line.
Birds, all kinds, and a splendid line of cages.
Baskets, all kinds.
Glass shades, all shapes and sizes.
Baby cabs in full variety, from common to finest.
G. B. and white china; glass and stone china.
All at lower prices than ever, at
ROGERS' HOUSE-FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.
my10 2t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What is a Tonic?
Bear this in mind—that a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substance, is not a tonic but a DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the eye which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, blended into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, instead of the heavy and brain-exciting properties which belong more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salutiferous tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the blood, determines the fluids to the surface, and, in the most effective manner, restores to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.
my8 codewy

A HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Ladies and gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair beautiful for the holidays, should use a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. Read Chevalier's Treatise on the Hair. Free to all, given away at the Drug Stores, or sent by mail free. This book should be read by every person. It teaches to cultivate and have beautiful hair, and restore gray hair to its original color, stop in falling out, removes all irritation or dandruff from the scalp, thus keeping the hair beautiful to the latest period of life.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M.D.,
112 Broadway, New York.

Philosophy of Marriage.
A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Phylaxia and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps by address, Secretary Museum of Anatomy, 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
ap19 1t

MANHOOD
And the Vigor of Youth restored in four weeks. Science guaranteed. Dr. RICHARD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE restores manly powers, from whatever cause arising; the effects of early pernicious habits, self-abuse, impotency and climate, give way at once to this wonderful medicine. It is a simple and safe remedy, and requires no restraint from business or pleasure. Failure is impossible. It is sold in bottles of \$1, or four quantities in one for \$3. To be had only of the sole appointed agent, in America, H. G. ROSS, 236 Superior Ave., N. D.
my10 1t

NEW DRYGOODS STORE.
W. J. KINSELLA
Has opened his New Stock of Dry Goods
AT
No. 183 Market st.
BET. PRENTON AND JACKSON.
The next square above his old stand.

DEPARTMENTS.
Dress Goods in variety:
Woolens at all prices;
Domestic Goods at all prices;
Hosiery, and all popular
Bibbings, Hats and Bonnets;
Notions and Fancy Goods.

Alexandre Kid Gloves in all colors, at 50c. Cuffs and Collars, in sets, at 15c. Lace Collars at 25c. worth \$1. Yard-wide Bleached Muslin at 10c. Cassimeres and Tweeds at very low prices. 500 Hosiery at 25c. 25c. 50c. and 75c. White Mohair Alpaca, corded and plain. Black Alpaca, in double widths, at 25c. 30c. and 50c. And Colored Corsets, cheap. White Table Damask Linen at 60c. worth \$1. Customers in search of nice dry goods at low prices, will find it to their profit to purchase of this new stock of seasonable dry goods, at
W. J. KINSELLA'S,
(Late of Kinsella & Haydon.)
my11 6t

Galt House,
CORNER MAIN AND FIRST STS.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THE above new and elegant Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 10th, 1899.
my11 1t

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S
THROUGH LINE TO
California and China.
STEAMERS leave Pier No. 42 North River foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, and at 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock each week. Except when these days fall on Sunday then the day previous.
J. L. HANCOCK, Capt. Conner, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parker. June 1—ARIZONA, Capt. Mann, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HARRIS. 100 pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of the 1st and 3rd connect at Panama with steamers for South America. 3d and 10th for Central American ports, and those of the 1st and 3rd connect at Colon with the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, Agent.
my11 1t

W. E. GROVE, MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 93 Jefferson st., north side, bet. Third and Fourth, opposite Tripp's Music Store.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
J. LOU. BEELER is with him, a popular river captain.
my10 dim

FALLS CITY Vinegar Factory,
27 FOURTH STREET.
Best quality of White, Cider and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels.
my2 codewy

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIGNOLI! THE PRINCE OF TENORS!
Mr. C. A. CHIZZOLA has the honor to announce
THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
AT WEISIGER HALL.
SIGNOR P. BRIGNOLI,
The sweet silver-voiced Tenor, assisted by **Mlle. MARIE LOUISE DURAND,** the distinguished prima donna soprano, **Signor PETRILLI,** the renowned Baritone, **Signor SARTI,** the famous Bass, **Signor LOU VALLI,** Russo Cantante, **Signor STEFFANOZE,** Musical Director.
MONDAY EVENING, May 17, Donizetti's charming parlor opera, **BOY PASQUALE.**
TUESDAY EVENING, May 18, Rossini's masterpiece, **RABBIT OF SEVILLE.**
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, Grand Farewell Night.
LUCIA, FAVORITA AND TROVATORE. Reserved Seats \$1.50; Admission \$1; Family 50c.
The sale of seats for the three nights only will commence at 1 P. M. Friday, May 14, at the office of the manager, 112 West Main street, on sale of seats for any of the three nights will be on Friday, May 14.
my11 7t

ROLLER SKATING.

GLOVER'S HALL
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
First appearance of
EUGENE ST. CLAIR.
ONE of the most renowned skaters in America, will give an Exhibition of Skating at 9 o'clock p. m.
Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock.
Admission, 50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
Skates for Hire at the Hall.
my10 1t

BLIND TOM CONCERTS.
COMMENCING AT MASONIC TEMPLE
On Monday, EVENING, May 10, 1899,
8 P. M. 30 NIGHTS.
Being his first appearance since his return from Europe, and positively the last concert in Louisville this season of the
WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST
BLIND TOM,
THE MARVEL OF THE WORLD!
The Great Incomprehensible Musical Wonder!
Admission 25c. Reserved seats 75c. N. B.—Seats may be secured six days in advance for either night of the season at the rate of \$1.00. Concessions commence at 8 o'clock.
my10 1t

Weisiger Hall.
POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY.
OLE BULL'S
Grand Concert
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
Assisted by the following favorite artists:
Miss S. W. BARTON, the favorite Prima Donna Soprano.
Mr. W. M. MACDONALD, the popular Tenor.
Mr. J. H. BROWN, the famous Violinist and Accompanist.
No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats secured at 1 P. M. Friday, May 13, at 10 o'clock. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. The Manager.
my10 1t

MRS. O'DONOVAN (ROSSA),
READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
Thursday Evening, May 13th.
ADMISSION 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores of D. P. Faulds and Wm. McCullough.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; reading commences at 8 o'clock.
my10 3t

Roller Skating Rink
Fashionable Skating Assemblies at
GLOVER HALL.
Seventh St., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.
Exhibition of Fancy Skating by Mr. Fenton, the Indianapolis Favorite Amateur.
Single Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Tickets in packages of 10, \$2.00. Season tickets, good until Nov. 1, 1899, will be sold at the following price provided a sufficient number are subscribed. Subscription books now open at the rink. For a gentleman, \$5. for a gentleman and lady, \$7. for lady, \$3. children under 14 years, \$2. OPEN THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MORNING AND NIGHTS, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY. Admission to day assemblies, gentlemen 25c. Morning and afternoon assemblies free for Ladies and children to learn and practice. Tuition gratis.
my11 6t

Racing Pools.
POOLS for the Spring meeting over the Cleveland Road Horse Association Course will be sold by W. H. Passmore at the Galt House, corner of Main and First streets, on Saturday evening, May 13 at 8 o'clock, and at the same hour during the week, on 10 o'clock each morning and at the track at 1 P. M.
W. H. PASSMORE, Auctioneer.
my7 6t

MEETINGS.
Attention, Louisville Legion.
THERE will be a meeting of the Legion on Tuesday evening, 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, in the office, on the northwest corner Second and Main streets. A. J. HUBER, Sec'y.
my10 2t

To the Stockholders of the Fresh-Torian Female School of the City of Louisville.
The constitution and by-laws of the foregoing corporation having been lost or destroyed, and the stockholders of said corporation to meet for the purpose of reorganizing and adopting a new constitution and by-laws, and to act on such business as may be brought before them, the undersigned stockholders hereby call a meeting (and give thereof) for the purpose of reorganizing and adopting a new constitution and by-laws, and to act on such business as may be brought before them, at 10 o'clock p. m., on the 17th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 18th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 19th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 21st day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 22nd day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 23rd day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 24th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 25th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., on the 26th day of May, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., 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LOUISVILLE.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1869.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Two New York houses failed yesterday. Another vessel has sailed from New York for Cuba with recruits.

Grant, it is said, will appoint a number of negroes to office in the South and West. Cols. Warren and Costello, the released Fenians, arrived in New York on Sunday.

A negro printer was given a position in the government printing office yesterday.

The Alexandria negroes have been to see Grant. They insist on a fair share of the offices there.

A gang of counterfeiters are circulating large quantities of bogus American and other coin in Panama.

Mrs. Bretton A. Hill, of St. Louis, heroine of the Hill divorce case, was drowned recently at Nice, Italy.

The Dominican Envoy says that island has two hundred square miles of gold-bearing territory, surpassing California or Australia.

There was a great jollification on the Pacific slope, at Chicago and other Western cities yesterday over the completion of the Union Pacific railroad.

Internal revenue receipts are increasing. There are \$87,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, which is further increased by \$20,000,000 coin receipts.

The Consuls lately appointed are to be overhauled, some of them having obtained their places by unscrupulous means. It has been determined to dismiss several of them.

Judge Benedict charged a jury in New York yesterday especially in reference to alleged frauds in forged papers, by which the Treasury has been robbed of \$700,000.

The President has yielded to the influence of Sumner and others, and will not send Sickles to Spain. Bryant, the poet, it is said, will be tendered the position, but it will certainly decline.

The bitter contest over the Nashville postoffice has ended in the removal of Embree, father-in-law of Senator Fowler, and the appointment of Enoch Hopkins. The members of Congress supported Hopkins.

A special agent of the Treasury in New Orleans, requests the Secretary to delay the settlement of the late collector, Perry Fuller's accounts, alleging that great frauds have been committed in the customhouse there.

Gen. Maxwell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico, has been displaced without any apparent cause. As Maxwell was regularly nominated, confirmed and commissioned, and no complaints were alleged, the suspension excites considerable comment.

District Attorney Pierrepont, of New York city, has received two letters from the State department directing energetic measures to enforce the neutrality laws and punish violations thereof, and particularly calling his attention to the case of the Quaker City.

Things in General.

Dickens is sick—and sickish.

The great "dead head"—Mumler.

Prussia talks of a trans-Atlantic cable.

Forney finds the negro altogether lovely.

An equity draftsman—a lawyer who sketches.—Punch.

Roger, the one-armed French tenor, is giving music lessons.

Disgraced has the gout. It is but lately that he had the go-out.

The sale of the Fond collection, in Paris, brought \$115,000.

Washington's Mount Vernon estate goes at auction next month.

Dr. Mary Walker has displayed her pantaloons to the President.

Term for people who quarrel in their cups—cantankerous.—Fun.

Colfax is cruelly assumed to be the genuine "thoume qui rit".

A Pittsburg girl jilted her white fiancé to marry a negro hotel waiter.

Mr. Chevalier's balloon tariff across the Atlantic is \$250 a passenger.

The appointment of a new Minister to Brazil is a great blow to Col. Webb.

John Bright is in favor of allowing Englishmen to marry their sisters-in-law.

Jay Gould has produced the latest libel suit in New York; damages \$100,000.

A postoffice clerk in England has been arrested for stealing his rival's love-letters.

Madame Rossini continues those Friday dinners, but the marvellous macaroni is absent.

A blind preacher has eloped from a Pennsylvania almshouse with one of the servants.

The housekeepers of Hartford propose to hold a convention on the servant-girl question.

A Jerseyman emptied his pipe in the woods the other day, and burned 400 acres of woodland.

A New York policeman has been fined a thousand dollars for turning a man out of a stationhouse.

Rome has been very full of Americans the past winter, there being nearly a thousand there at one time.

A funeral train on an Illinois railroad was overturned the other day by sand drifted across the track.

A three-story house, 40 by 18 feet, was built complete in nineteen hours, at Lancaster, Pa., the other day.

Dr. Luth, a hamlet of 100 inhabitants on Lake Superior, aspires to be called the Western metropolis of the future.

Boutwell would consign Andrew Johnson to a hole in the sky, and the Tribune to a hole in the earth. Their motives are equally holy.

The last Spanish loan of fifty million dollars has been contracted for at a discount that will give the Treasury only fifteen million dollars.

A soldier with a bullet in his breast—not back—received at Bull Run, has been removed from an Indiana postoffice to make place for a rich Radical.

The English courts have reduced Geo. Hudson to utter destitution; he is a shareholder in one of his great companies, and is to join in raising \$10,000 a year for him.

Wormouth, who has been Governor of Louisiana about four months, has already sixty-seven thousand dollars in bank, and

is building an eighteen thousand dollar house.

A Springfield lady gave chase to a female thief Wednesday evening, only to be apprehended and locked up on the complaint of the other, who thereupon vanished with the plunder.

The British consul at Porto Rico reports that the earthquake of eighteen months ago has proved of vast benefit to the laboring classes, giving them work in putting up buildings.

The latest plot to blow up the Viceroy of Egypt in his theater, is said to have been concocted by the manager of that institution in order to gain the credit of having saved the viceroy's life.

A Quaker Indian agent appointed by Lincoln at two thousand dollars a year is said to have saved one hundred and fifty thousand dollars out of his salary before he was removed, sometime since.

There is a prospect that the Overend-Gurney prosecution in London will break down. The prosecutor is too poor to pay counsel, and will conduct his case in person against a formidable array of legal talent.

Lord Palmerston's church at Rome is bankrupt. The "clock-work" won't perform his duty, and the clock has run down. The tinkers are tinkering with nothing, and the clergyman pays for the gas out of his own pocket.

On the 30th ult., a small boy fell off a wharf in Portsmouth, N. H., and was rescued from drowning by the bystanders. Seeing his mother coming down the street, he expressed himself as preferring to drown rather than risk the consequences of getting his clothes wet. Accordingly, he sprang into the water three times over, and was taken out each time with considerable difficulty. Finally, his mother promised not to whip him, and he consented to accompany her. No sooner had the boy reached home, however, than the woman broke her promise, and gave him an unmerciful thrashing.

The Pacific Railroad.

Completion of the Great Route—Interesting History of the Undertaking.

From the New York Sun, 8th.

In one of the offices occupied by the Union Pacific railroad company in Nassau street stand a pick and shovel bearing these inscriptions:

"Pick that struck the first blow on the Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, December 2, 1867. Pickers: Thomas A. Anderson, Nelson J. Williams, George Francis Train, Peter A. Day."

"Shovel used by Governor Saunders to move the first earth in the Union Pacific railroad, Omaha, Nebraska, December 2, 1867. Shovelers: Alvin Saunders, Governor of Nebraska; B. B. Kenney, Mayor of Omaha; J. M. Palmer, Mayor of Council Bluffs; Augustus Kountze, Director U. P. R. R."

Today, at Promontory Point, eleven hundred miles west of Omaha, Leland Stanford, Vice President of the Union Pacific, and other officers of the two companies will assist in laying the last rail and driving home the last spike upon the continental railway. From today the Pacific railroad is an accomplished fact.

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The first blow was struck in 1863, but that was about all. Work was hard to get, and it was not until August, 1864, that the work until August, 1864. Then, one chilly day in the fall of that year, a few of the State, city and railroad officials put some boards across a dirt car, spread buffalo robes upon them, and rode out from Omaha to the crossing of the Papillon river, and there, in the presence of the State, city and railroad officials, the work of the opening of twelve miles of the Pacific railroad. In the next year—1865—twenty-eight miles were built, making forty miles in a year and a half. It was one thousand miles to Salt Lake Valley. At that time, how long would it take to get there? It was a sum in simple division, with an unpleasant quotient of thirty-seven years. That would never do. Government might authorize them to issue bonds, but who would buy the notes of a railroad feebly crawling thirty miles a year through the wilderness? Rapid work was the essential. The fast coaches took the passengers; the man of nerve and dash was the sympathy of the crowd. There was a waking up.

To do rapid work where every step was a new discovery, the Union Pacific railroad knew nothing of, took money—piles of it. Dillon, Durant, Bushnell, Alley, the Ames, startled their bankers with the magnitude and frequency of their checks for Pacific railroad expenditures. Durant was made general manager, with a whole set of instructions in two words: "Push things." He pushed them as no railroad builder had ever done before. When T. W. Kennard built the Atlantic and Great Western railroad for James McHenry and Sir Morton Peto at the rate of a mile a day, it was the wonder of the mechanical world. Durant averaged three, four, five and six miles a day for weeks, and one day seven miles and nineteen hundred feet of rails were laid, swept, and put in running order. He swept through the Plains and over the Rocky Mountains, and the work was secured for the necessary stock of tools, of laborers, and of the best men for the responsible places. The hair of a noted plow maker of New York was made to stand on end by the receipt of an impera-

tive order for three thousand plow points. His largest customers had rarely ordered one hundred points at a time, and he thought the purchasing agent of the Union Pacific was crazy. But every six-mile team, drawing a plow through the disintegrated granite of the Black Hills, ground one of those points to pieces in two hours, and the three thousand were needed.

Two hundred and sixty-five miles were built in 1866; two hundred and thirty-five in 1867; while since January 1, 1868, five hundred and sixty miles have been built, equipped and put in operation. One thousand and eighty miles in three years, and a quarter of the way to the end of the line. Meantime, the western part of the work has been pushed with similar energy. The heavy grades of the Sierra Nevada were encountered soon after leaving Sacramento. In November, 1866, the road was opened to Cisco, and within eleven miles of the summit of the mountain range.

Early in 1868 the summit tunnel was completed, and during that year and the four months of 1869, the road has been carried rapidly down the Truckee and Humboldt valleys, and to the meeting point at the head of Great Salt Lake.

It has been said that the government endowed these constructing companies too liberally. Let us see. It gives them one-half the public land on twenty miles each side of the track. This is a royal domain, and is an absolute grant. But through this endowment the railroad has been built, which brings the adjacent government lands into market, and gives them a value which otherwise they would not have for fifty years. Already all government lands along the line of the road have been increased in price from \$1.25 per acre to \$2.50, so that the government half of the land which it would without the road have got for the whole. In this respect, therefore, the railroad has been the donor and Uncle Sam has made a good thing of it. Then as to bonds. The government has loaned the company its credit for thirty years, one-half the cost of the railroad against the United States for transportation of troops, mails, stores and the like, to be applied to the payment and interest of this loan. The Union Pacific General reports that in the transportation for the year 1867, the government paid the railroad two million dollars less than it would have had to pay for the transportation of the same material by wagons. The saving for 1868 is estimated to have been more than in 1867.

More stupendous achievement has never been chronicled in so short a sentence.

Upon the 1st of July, 1862, "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean" was signed by Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, of the Senate, and Galusha A. Grover, Speaker of the House of Representatives. This act authorized the formation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and among the names of the incorporators were those of Sen. Richmond, Royce, Phelps, Asahel B. Folsom, Hon. Holladay and Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York; C. S. Bushnell, of Connecticut; George W. Cass, of Pennsylvania; S. L. Hommedieu, John Brough and William Dillison, of Ohio; W. B. Ogden, of Illinois; George W. Colburn, of Vermont; Thomas Swann, of Maryland, and others likewise distinguished in finance, in politics or trade. The company was empowered to build a railroad and telegraph line from the initial point in Nebraska to the mouth of the Colorado river, and to connect with the Central Pacific railroad of California, a State organization, chartered by the Legislature in 1861, to build a railroad from Sacramento to the mouth of the Colorado river.

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